Orca Group (Eocene and Paleocene)—Divided into:

Flyschoid sedimentary rocks

Tholeiitic volcanic rocks

g Glaciers and superglacial moraine

Geochemically anomalous area

Prince William terrane

Port Valdez mining district

Twin Falls Creek

South Port Valdez

Central sulfide belt

Woodworth Glacier Cascade Creek

Cleave Creek Glacier

Bremner River

15. Ernestine Creek

16. Mt. Ourand

12. East of Tebay Lakes

13. Tonsina mining district

14. Tiekel River-Stuart Creek

9. East side of the Copper River

1. East Fork of the Bremner River

Report 79-1200, 41 p.

Survey Circular 751-B, p. B41-B43.

2565-2577.

1:125,000, 1 sheet.

1:250,000, 2 sheets.

PRINCE WILLIAM TERRANE

Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks

Contact—Approximately located. Dotted where conceaed; queried where

High-angle fault—Approximately located, showing dip. Dotted where

Thrust fault—Approximately located, showing dip; saw teeth on upper plate.

GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS AREAS

REFERENCES

analysis of southern and central Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File

in northwestern North America: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 14, p.

accretionary flysch along the Gulf of Alaska margin, in Blear, K.M., ed., U.S.

Winkler, G.R., 1989, Geologic map of the Valdez A-4, B-3, B-4, C-3, C-4, and D-4 quadrangles, northern Chugach Mountains and southern Copper

River Basin, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 89-569, scale

Trans-Alaska Crustal Transect in the Chugach Mountains and southern Copper River Basin, Alaska: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 94, no. B4, p.

1981, Geologic map and summary geochronology of the Valdez quadrangle,

southern Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 30-892-A, scale

Plafker, George, Nokleberg, W.J., and Lull, J.S., 1989, Bedrock geology and tectonic

Winkler, G.R., Silberman, M.L., Grantz, A., Miller, R.J., and MacKevett, E.M., Jr.,

PENINSULAR TERRAN

evolution of the Wrangellia, Peninsular, and Chugach terranes along the

Geological Survey in Alaska—Accomplishments during 1976 U.S. Geological

Jones, D.L., and Silberling, N.J., 1979, Mesozoic stratigraphy—The key to tectonic

Jones, D.L., Silberling, N.J., and Hillhouse, J., 1977, Wrangellia—A displaced terrane

Plafker, George, Jones, D.L., and Pessagno, E.A., Jr., 1977, A Cretaceous

Plafker, George, Lull, J.S., Nokleberg, W.J., Pessel, G.H., Wallace, W.K., and

Dotted where concealed; queried where assumed

concealed; queried where assumed

17. North of Tonsina Glacier

21. Bernard and Dust Creeks

24. Hallet River-Iceberg Lake25. Klanelneschena Creek

28. Kotsina Fiver mining district

Nelchina Glacier

29. Wrangell Mountains

18. Black Mcuntain

19. Greyling Lake20. Kimball Fass

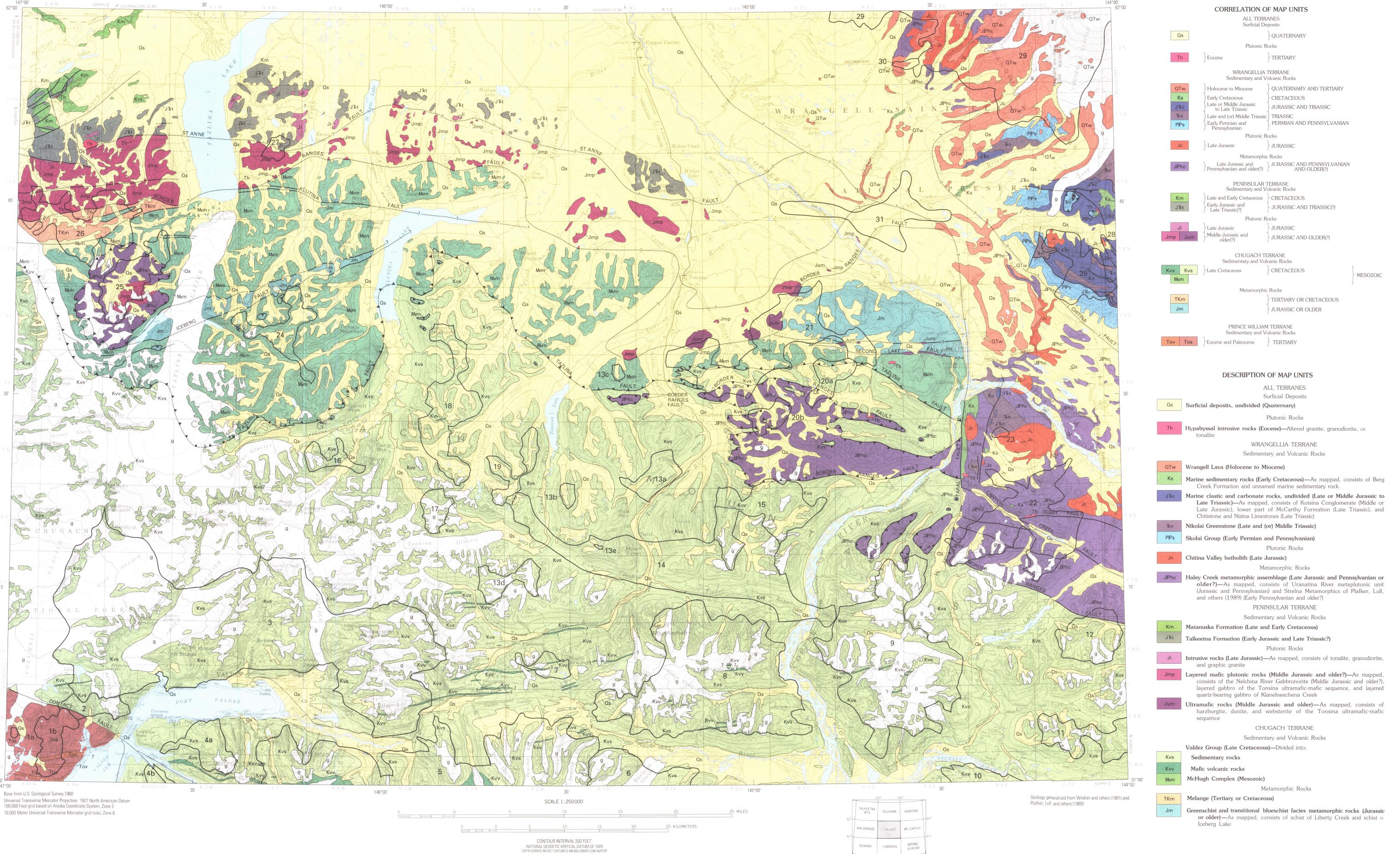
22. Summit Lake

High Lak?

30. Dadina River

31. Copper River

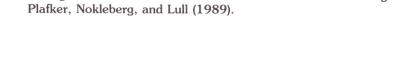
23. Taral Creek



SHORE.INE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Bedrock units of the Valdez  $1^{\circ}x3^{\circ}$  quadrangle are divided into our fault-bounded terranes that differ in stratigraphy, structural style, or age (paleontologic or

radiometric) of their component rocks. From north to south, the terranes are (1)

Wrangellia (Jones and others, 1977), (2) Peninsular (Jones and Silberling, 1979), (3)

Chugach (redefined by Plafker and others (1977), and (4) Prince William (Jones and

Silberling, 1979). Penetratively deformed rocks between the Taral and Chitina faults

are interpreted to be deeply buried and metamorphosed equivalents of the type

Wrangellia terrane and are included in the southern Wrangellia terrane margin of

QUADRANGLE LOCATION